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6 July 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'NHAN DAN' REPORTS WORK BY NATIONAL DEFENSE FACTORIES

BK241340 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] All national defense factories (general technical department) are intensively restoring and manufacturing spare parts for the repair of vehicles, machines, artillery pieces and military equipment.

Factory No 51 has manufactured 273 items of spare parts, including 34 items for vehicle electrical system repair and 239 items for vehicle body and chassis repair. Factory No 57 has manufactured 345 items for type 461 vehicles and restored 34 items for GAT-69 vehicles and 22 items for BJ-212 vehicles. Factory No 53 has ensured 40 to 45 percent of the items necessary for two types of tanks and restored a large quantity of spare parts for various types of tanks and halftracks. Factory No 33 has manufactured 2,300 items and restored 950 sets of spare parts for various types of artillery pieces, mortars and optical equipment. Factory No 19 has manufactured or restores many types of transformers and contacts to support the repair of electronic equipment. Meanwhile, Factory No 55 has been able to manufacture driving belts, pressure rollers, air pipes and pressure roller bolts, and restore water wheel axes.

To date, all factories of the general technical department have manufactured or restored 34.14 to 95.40 percent of the spare parts necessary for the repair of engines, chasses, electrical systems and bodies of such types of vehicles as ZIN-157, CA-30, ZIN-130, GAT-69 and GAT-63.

To meet satisfactorily the requirements of various types of essential spare parts in support of the repair and production plan for 1982 and ensuing years, plans for the manufacture and restoration of spare parts for various types of automobiles, tanks, halftracks, weapons and military equipment have already been formulated by those organs responsible for directing and managing production, as well as by those technical research institutes and agencies responsible for studying the operational quality of certain types of vehicles, machines, artillery pieces and military equipment. Every factory has been instructed to cooperate with each other in intensively manufacturing and restoring spare parts as planned.

Meanwhile, plans have been formulated by all stations, workshops, warehouses and work teams of the department to collect and turn over all available discarded

materials and used or broken spare parts to various factories for reproduction and restoration. Factories 01, 05 and 06 should send teams of workers to various military regions, army corps and provincial military commands to collect used and broken spare parts. When new spare parts are delivered to a unit, it is necessary to collect all the used spare parts from that unit. Factory 01 should form a force especially responsible for dismantling and collecting broken vehicles, machines, artillery pieces and military equipment from various localities and units for use as production and reserve materials.

CSO: 4209/375

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH CITY TROOP RECRUITMENT--The standing committee of the Ho Chi Minh City military drafting council recently met to evaluate the induction of youths into the army in the first phase and to discuss guidelines for this task in the second phase. Duyen Hai District and Cu Chi, Binh Thanh and the 3d and 10th precincts are the units that have taken the lead in troop recruitment in the city in the first phase. [BK170835 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 10 Jun 82]

CSO: 4209/375

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

REPRESENTATIVE VISITS UNESCO DIRECTOR--Hanoi, 23 Jun (VNA)--Vu Trong Kinh, representative of Vietnam to U.N.E.S.C.O. in Paris, yesterday made a farewell call on UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar Mbow. The U.N.E.S.C.O. director-general told Vu Trong Kinh that he would do his best for cooperation with Vietnam in science and technology, especially in the restoration of historical vestiges in Hue. [Text] [OW231522 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 23 Jun 82]

CSO: 4220/73

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' ON IMPROVING PARTY CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

BK211620 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 21 June editorial: "Improve Activities of Party Chapters"]

[Text] A chapter is the party's basic organization where leadership is exercised to carry out all the party's lines and policies, where the party is linked with the masses, and where party members are educated, trained, and tested. Whether the chapter is strong or weak and whether its activities are good or bad, correct or erroneous will have a direct impact on the material and spiritual life of the people.

The weighty historic mission that is being carried out by our party in the light of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress as well as the complete and difficult nature of the new struggle require that we further enhance the fighting strength of the party as a whole and of every party chapter in particular. Improving the activities of party chapters is one of the important, immediate tasks. The way in which party chapters carry out their activities must be changed to suit their specific functions and duties. Party chapters must not slacken or perform their activities perfunctorily; nor should their activities be considered as those of a mass organization or of a production or administrative unit.

Unanimity of will, ideology and action within the party is the factor that decides the successful implementation of party lines. The activities of party chapters must have a clear-cut, specific and rich political content. All party members have the responsibility to study and engage in discussions with a view to reaching an identity of view with the party's lines and policies, and to set forth tasks and programs for organizing their implementation within their own units. Through party chapter activities and by lively examples, it is necessary to make every party member fully understand the situation of the revolution in our country. They must be clearly aware of the great successes recorded in the cause of national construction and defense as well as of the existing socio-economic difficulties and their causes. They must clearly recognize the pressing requirements of the class struggle, the struggle between the two roads and the struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism; and on this basis, develop for themselves a staunch socialist stand and a steadfast revolutionary spirit in these struggles.

The party chapter must effect a well-defined division of labor to assign specific tasks to each party member and must inspect and review the implementation of tasks. The goal of educational and training activities conducted by party chapters is not to create individuals who attend meetings regularly but do not know how to work efficiently, but to create politically stable party members who possess good ethical qualities and are capable of resolving the actual problems facing the revolution, who are equipped with technical and professional knowledge, and who are proficient in production, management and economic administration--or in short, who can fulfill their tasks as required within their area of responsibility.

Every party chapter meeting must be an opportunity for making criticisms and self-criticisms to enhance the party members' revolutionary quality, especially their fighting spirit, their sense of responsibility, their sense of organization and discipline, and their observance of a modest and healthy lifestyle. Through regular and strict activities, each party chapter must devise specific measures to ensure that no party members will make unwarranted statements at their own whim or engage in corrupt practices and oppress the people at variance with party lines and policies and in violation of the state law.

It is the primary duty of our party as a whole to infuse in every party chapter a strong fighting spirit with which to implement successfully the resolutions of the fifth party congress. The new struggle, the new tasks of the revolution and the greatly improved capability of the more than 1.7 million strong contingent of our party members call for a change in the way party chapters conduct their activities. In those places where party chapter activities are firmly planned and regularly conducted with specific and practical political and ideological purposes and with full manifestation of the fighting, revolutionary and scientific characters, party lines and policies will be implemented satisfactorily, the party members' exemplary vanguard role will be enhanced, and the relationship between the party and the masses will be further strengthened.

CSO: 4209/375

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SRV PAPER ON STRENGTHENING SOCIALIST LEGISLATION

BK181130 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 May 82, pp 3, 4

[Article by legal specialist Pham Dinh Hanh: "People's Court and the Strengthening of Socialist Legislation"]

[Text] The VCP Central Committee's political report at the fifth VCP Congress notes: Now there is an urgent requirement for strengthening socialist legislation in order to improve the managerial efficiency of the state, ensure political security and public order and safety, and create favorable conditions for carrying out the two strategic tasks of our country's revolution at the present stage, namely building socialism successfully and remaining combat ready to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly. In addition, it is necessary to improve the working attitude of various state organs, especially those organs which have direct contacts with the people everyday--such as the administrative agencies of various villages, wards, districts and precincts; public security agencies; tax offices; and organs of control--and which are responsible for propagating and motivating the masses, maintaining close relations between the people and the party and states, and quickly and satisfactorily serving the legitimate demands of the masses. These organs must strive to perform their duty of serving the people satisfactorily and be determined to eliminate haughtiness, officialism and irresponsibility.

In order to join with the entire party and people in fulfilling these tasks, the people's court sector is making every effort to improve its work performance and working methods, strengthen its organization and promote a sense of responsibility before the party, state and people.

Strengthening socialist legislation in accordance with the functions of the judicial sector primarily requires that people's courts suppress counterrevolutionaries more drastically, concentrating on punishing the enemy's spies, commandos and scouts and those who are inciting riots and persuading people to join counterrevolutionary organizations; those who are carrying out psychological warfare activities, distorting and criticizing our party and state's policies and spreading false rumors in order to undermine the great all-people unity and sabotaging the solidarity and cooperation between our country and other socialist countries; and those who, with counterrevolutionary designs, are spreading the venom of reactionary and decadent culture.

The political report at the fifth VCP Congress also notes: "While devoting every minute to strengthening national defense and defending the fatherland, our party and people must give priority to the task of socialist construction." Faced with a situation in which negative phenomena continue to exist--causing no small losses to socialist property and hindering the implementation of state plans and the maintenance of public order and safety--it is the responsibility of people's courts to uphold the law and social order. Additionally, they must be determined to punish professional rascals, aggressive hooligans, unrepentant members of the former exploitative class, persons specializing in profiteering and blackmarketeering, especially dealers in smuggled gold and foreign currency, and in goods stolen from the state; cross-border smugglers; and counterfeiters and dealers in consumer goods. They must also be determined to punish cadres who are degraded and corrupt; who demand bribes; who abuse power to oppress the masses; and who abuse new policies on the three interests, on the rights to initiate production and businesses and on the financial independence of state enterprises to accumulate ill-gotten wealth.

It is generally required that in criminal adjudication, we must, with a sense of urgency and strictness, be determined to punish the guilty and clear the innocent in accordance with the motto: right person, true offense, in accordance with the law, and at the right time.

Is the struggle against crimes positive? Is the sentence already handed down effectively being carried out? In other words, whether or not our state law is effective will depend on the strictness in carrying out the sentence.

There exist certain cases where a sentence already put into legal effect has not been carried out or has been carried out in a slow manner, thus arousing doubts among the people, and causing harm to the interests of society, the legitimate rights of citizens and the prestige of our regime's justice.

Article 137 of the new constitution stipulates that "all sentences and rulings already put into legal effect by people's courts must be observed by all state organs, social organizations and citizens, and be scrupulously carried out by related individuals and units."

Article 13 of the law on the organization of people's courts adopted by the National Assembly on 3 July 1981 also defines the responsibilities "before the law" of public security agencies, detention camps, court executive officers (cadres in charge of carrying out sentences and rulings of the court over civil matters, and ensuring the payment of fines, payments for damage, the return of property in accordance with sentences and rulings over criminal cases) and other related organs in the execution of sentences.

In this regard, people's courts must ensure better execution of sentences. This is one of the many important objectives in strengthening socialist legislation.

Strengthening socialist legislation in accordance with the functions of the court also requires that people's courts participate actively in enhancing, disseminating and explaining the law among cadres and the people.

The party congress viewed as urgent the need to use the present system of laws as a means to uphold the new constitution. Emphasis must be placed on establishing a system of economic laws and other laws on social security. Party committee echelons, state organs and mass organizations must constantly disseminate and explain the law among the people of various states; must introduce the study of laws in schools of various levels; and must cultivate a sense of living in accordance with the law.

As defined by the new constitution, the National Assembly is the only organ possessing constituent and legislative powers (Article 82); the council of state has the authority to issue regulations (Article 100); and the supreme people's court, the chief procurator of the supreme people's organ of control, the Vietnam fatherland front and political parties have the right to propose draft laws with the National Assembly (Article 86).

Since the August 1945 revolution, our state has introduced many laws and regulations in order to govern the society and has used them as legal basis for adjudication by various courts. The enhancing of laws, however, has remained slow, and has not promptly met the requirements dictated by the facts of life. We have not yet been able to enact perfect sets of laws on criminal and civil matters, and perfect legal codes on criminal and civil procedures.

It is necessary to step up the enhancing of the law. In the future, the people's court sector must continue to participate in enacting the above-mentioned laws as well as other necessary draft laws and regulations.

The dissemination and explanation of laws require harmonious cooperation between various sectors. For its part, the people's court sector can carry out these tasks mainly through the holding of court sessions and the providing of court-related news to the press and radio as has been done so far.

It is mandatory that we eliminate haughtiness, officialism and irresponsible attitudes in the relations between state organs and the people.

These negative phenomena in behavior and working attitude are completely different from the fine character of our regime and represent a grave violation of the system which advocates the party as a leader, the people as masters and the state as an administrator.

The court is an organ having frequent contacts with the people. The court deals with activities related to the physical freedom and the lives, property, honor and political and social privileges of citizens. With this area and nature of work, some cadres of the court may easily develop the tendency to give favor to one person or another. They may become bureaucratic and haughty, thus inconveniencing the people in various services such as receiving complaints, summoning people for questioning, adjudicating during court sessions, issuing copies of sentences, executing sentences, and so forth.

It is very necessary to re-examine, coordinate and improve measures to correct shortcomings and deficiencies found in the court's activities. Emphasis must be placed on improving the sense of serving the people, wholeheartedly guiding

the people in legal matters and quickly settling--in accordance with the law--all legal cases without keeping the people waiting and going back and forth many times when they have things to do with the court. In addition, it is necessary to comply scrupulously with newly-issued regulations of the state of judging and settling complaints and denunciations of citizens.

CSO: 4209/375

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

LAM DONG PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS--More than 4,600 party members from 350 grass-roots party organizations in Lam Dong Province have received their party membership cards. Over the past 2 years the province has improved 108 party organizations and they are now able to fulfill all assigned political tasks. More than 500 qualified youths in the province have been granted party membership status recently. [BK031305 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Jun 82]

MEETING HELD ON SOCIALIST LAW--A conference was jointly held in Ho Chi Minh City recently by the VFF Central Committee and the supreme people's court to study the implementation of the socialist legal system in the southern provinces. The participants studied a number of basic matters related to the newly promulgated laws and discussed ways to achieve coordination among the judiciary sector, people's courts and the administration at all levels, and various mass organizations in work related to the propaganda of law and judgment of offenses. This is aimed at constantly strengthening the socialist legal system in face of the present situation and further accelerating the all-people movement to abide by the constitution and the law. [Text] [BK240856 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Jun 82]

BUDDHISTS HOLD MEETING--Some 1,000 Buddhist monks of many Khmer Pagodas in Cuu Long Province recently held a meeting to discuss and study various party and state policies, the general tasks of and the situation in the country and localities. During their discussion these monks expressed their absolute confidence in the party and state leadership. They affirmed the duties of Vietnamese compatriots in contributing to building the socialist fatherland. They studied various problems in the present situation and clearly pointed out schemes to sow division among people of various nationalities being conducted by reactionaries in religious and nationality disguises. There are more than 200,000 compatriots of Khmer origin in Cuu Long Province. During the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation these compatriots and Khmer Buddhist Monks closely united with other fraternal people of various nationalities and contributed their great efforts. After the liberation, they have actively participated in production, carrying out grain obligation tasks and maintaining social order and security in their localities. [Text] [BK181014 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Jun 82]

CSO: 4209/375

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SRV STATE BANK HOLDS CONFERENCE ON MEKONG DELTA NEEDS

BK201727 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The State Bank recently held a conference with the people's committees and banking authorities of the nine Mekong Delta provinces to discuss credit and monetary services in support of the development of agricultural production in this key rice-growing region under the 5-year (1981-85) plan.

In the past 6 years (1976-81), in support of the restoration and development of agriculture, along with capital investments earmarked from the state budget, bank credits have been used to finance capital construction and meet the capital flow demands for the state-run economic establishments and agricultural production collectives in the nine Mekong Delta provinces. The weaknesses in this work have been observed to consist of the following: investments in agricultural production in the form of bank credits and cash appropriations have been negligible and, thus, unable to meet the need for increasing the exploitation of the existing potentials in the region; investments have not been concentrated on key areas; the management and utilization of capital have been lax, resulting in wastage; and rational policies have not been promptly devised to serve production effectively.

In the coming period, it is necessary to combine satisfactorily the various sources of capital, enforce a positive and effective credit system with attention focused chiefly on economic results, and concentrate on using capital to meet the needs of capital construction, long-term investment and short-term production expenditures. First, investments must be made in important economic areas, main species of crops and livestock and key technical measures in order to ensure intensive cultivation, multicropping and enlargement of the cultivated area; and at the same time, attention must be attached to giving loans for export and import purposes so that the provinces in the region will have more foreign currency with which to import additional production materials, spare parts and fuel. The State Bank will enforce effective policies and measures for managing and mobilizing capital and will establish credit cooperatives and people's credit funds. The State Bank will continue to supply agricultural cooperatives and production collectives with capital on a priority basis to help equip them with the necessary material-technical bases and develop the superiority of collective production work while paying attention to investing capital in tractor substations and stations and state farms. For the areas specializing in agricultural cultivation and in producing crops and livestock

for export, the State Bank will, on the basis of their programs or plans for development and in keeping with the principle of ensuring economic returns on investments, invest capital in all the economic sectors and economic units participating in the production process at a favorable interest rate if those units are under contract to sell their products to the state. Concerning the marine products sector, the State Bank will continue to invest in sea fishery; maintain and develop the catching and raising of fresh water and saltwater fish and shrimp while restoring and developing these activities in areas where the local conditions and customs permit; and make investments in fish breeding centers to ensure a supply of breeding fish for the establishments in the region. In support of export and import activities, the bank will help the various enterprises produce, process and procure goods for export in accordance with the programs and plans for development. At the same time, it may give out direct loans in foreign currency at international market interest rates to export-import corporations for importing the production materials needed by the various export projects.

Efforts must be made to set up rapidly credit cooperatives and people's credit funds in order to round up capital and meet promptly demands for capital in support of the people's production activities and livelihood, and to assist the State Bank in satisfactorily managing finances and credits in the rural areas.

A refresher training course has been opened for all banking cadres in the nine Mekong Delta provinces. More than 100 cadres from various banks in the north are going to be sent to reinforce the banking sector in the nine Mekong Delta provinces. An organ will be set up to provide guidance in expanding investments for agricultural development in this region.

CSO: 4209/375

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REASONS OFFERED FOR PILING UP OF UNSOLD GOODS IN HANOI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Pham Thanh: "Unsold Goods Piling up in Hanoi"]

[Text] According to data provided by a number of managerial and professional organs in the first months of this year, as in many provinces, in the Hanoi area the volume of goods that sell slowly and pile up in warehouses, such as improved vehicles, materials used as filling for quilted blankets, bicycle parts, etc., is considerably large. In a number of warehouses of the commercial sector and some enterprises and cooperatives there is quite a large quantity of unsold crab claw-shaped locks, plastic sandals, rubber boots, 12-wick oil stoves, desk lamps, transformers, alcohol, table sauces, children's clothes, towels, earthenware, china, glassware, etc. The Hanoi local industrial enterprises alone have about 100 million dong of unsold goods having piled up in warehouses.

The question that is raised is why can it be that while the people's needs for consumer goods are very great and our producing capacity in general is still limited, there still are unsold goods piling up.

We have tried to understand and found that while the real reasons for the unsaleability of various goods are different, all reasons have the same origin and can be resolved only by fully analyzing the situation. We cannot consider all of the goods "in stock" unsold. For in production and business there always are the kinds of materials that must be kept in reserve, as well as strategic goods or seasonal goods that must be bought and put aside for an entire year. We classify as unsold only the goods that really cannot be consumed, i. e., the goods that sellers cannot sell and buyers cannot buy while capital flow is restricted and difficulties are created for production itself. Let us take improved vehicles as an example.

At Son Tay Machine Enterprise, this line of goods had accounted for one-half of its total production value. Every vehicle coming out of the shop had been taken by customers. However, after 1 October 1981, because of materials price adjustment leading to higher prices of vehicles, the vehicles that were manufactured in the last quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year have been lying

everywhere and piling up in the yard and storage areas as no agents wanted to get them to sell in their localities. While thousands of its improved vehicles could not be sold elsewhere, the enterprise also has in its stock 3,700 axle assemblies valued at over 1 million dong. If this year it continues to produce improved vehicles as the plan assigned by the higher authorities requires, it will continue to see its goods and capital piling up and remaining idle. People wonder why plans are not drafted from the basic level up and business and production are not carried out only when new consumption contracts are signed. Here there is a lack of coordination between the production task and the consuming object. In the recent years, under the all-level system, as the cooperatives spent money to buy vehicles, few people were paying attention to prices being high or low and how long the vehicles would last. But now under the system of end-product contracts with laborers, the families assume the important responsibility for buying small means of transportation and whoever buys a vehicle with his own money must carefully consider its price in comparison with its quality.

The same situation happens to a large quantity of unsold bicycle parts. Although the price of a pair of wheels has just tripled, producers have been making them at the same rate as before and commercial organs have been buying them without fully calculating the consuming capacity. Among the 10 million spokes that remain unsold, quite a few are of poor quality and, as people usually say, "supple but far from strong." As to electrical supplies, we can mention the case of voltage regulators. The people who use them primarily are city residents, mostly cadres, workers and civil servants. The fact that production costs rise sharply leads to retail prices that are beyond the purchasing power of consumers.

Among the common consumer goods the case of unsold quilted blankets is a practical example. The Hanoi Cotton Enterprise has as many as 26,000 unsold quilted blankets valued at about 5 million dong, which cannot be sold because their price, set at the beginning at 180 dong a piece, is too high. And the high price is due to the fact that the producer used a high-grade expensive cotton as raw material. The costs of blankets are so high that a further lowering of their price will mean considerable losses and that keeping the same price means they cannot be sold. The fact is among those blankets there are quite a few that are of poor quality resulting from the presence of black and low-grade cotton, uneven thickness and sloppy stitching. The trouble about price remained unresolved for the entire winter and now we are in summer, when consumers need to buy fans rather than blankets.

We can find among the lines of goods that have piled up and are selling slowly some that remain unsold because of poor quality or very high prices, others because of both poor quality and very high prices or because prices have been set beyond the purchasing power of the target consumers and still others because of other problems like prices have not yet been set or prices have been set but other procedural problems have not yet been resolved. However, the overall reason is the fact that in production and business, plans are not linked with markets, nor are products linked with consumption needs; producers do not pay full attention to the

costs of their products; and the distribution network is far from rational, with a lack of goods where purchasing power exists and plenty of goods where purchasing power is limited.

To ensure good circulation of goods we must as the most basic step change the way of management, do away with the bureaucratic all-level working method, combine planning with the use of market relationships and closely link production with business and profit-and-loss accounting. But as an immediate step, to overcome the situation of goods piling up as it recently happened, we must seek positive solution by considering the actual situation of each line of goods.

Prices naturally should reflect the exact value and use value of goods. In the case of the goods that are really of poor quality and do not measure up to the officially fixed prices, since holding them back means more capital being stuck, the best way is to rationally adjust their prices so as to be able to sell them and to release capital quickly.

In the case of the goods that have piled up in enterprises and can be taken off of control by level-1 commercial authorities and cannot be sold at fixed priced, they can be switched to control by level-2 commercial authorities for flexible disposition, or the enterprises concerned are allowed to dispose of them by themselves and then to make final payments in accordance with regulations. In the case of losses which the higher authorities find they cannot compensate for, it is advisable to let the enterprise that bears the losses enjoy its financial independence by disposing of the unsold goods at reasonable prices just to retrieve money early. Then with a new production plan it will make the necessary profit to compensate for the losses incurred by the unsold goods. This way we have more flexibility in business.

About the lines of goods that sell slowly in general, we must make careful analyses and find solutions by different ways, such as changing the direction of production, changing the occupations, reviewing the materials consumption norms, checking quality and redetermining the selling mode, rather than simply lower prices and ask for compensation for losses from the state budget. The higher-ranking organs must work closely with the production installations that encounter problems to help them to resolve such problems and even to lend them more capital if necessary. Disbursing cash naturally requires close control, but on the other hand favorable conditions must be created for production installations to enjoy their business independence. For instance, if the Bat Trang China Enterprise is allowed to spend cash in a rational manner, it can buy raw materials (clay sold by farmers) at prices several times cheaper and the costs of the bowls it produces will not be as high as they are today. If the Hanoi Cotton Enterprise can borrow more capital, it can buy the kind of cotton that is sold at lower prices and use it along with the more expensive cotton it has bought to make filling materials for quilted blankets and to sell at prices 20-30 percent lower.

The business installations must also apply technical measures to make utmost savings and try to lower further materials expenses in order to bring the costs of products down. For instance, to use some globular balls in the place of spherical balls in the ball bearings of improved vehicles will save 15 dong per vehicle while the quality of vehicles is still guaranteed.

Another positive measure is for corporations to order goods under contract early, to make payments under contract with production installations and to organize reception of goods and delivery of goods for distribution.

The fast rate of flow of goods and money is a positive sign in production and business. In the present situation in which we are short of many things, to let goods and capital remain idle is not a good thing.

It is time all localities and basic units know how to do business and to do socialist business.

5598

CSO: 4209/369

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION OF ARMY'S ECONOMIC SUCCESSES--The Ministry of National Defense met on 8 June to review the exhibition of the army's achievements in the economic field. Thanks to the help of various state organs and the contributions of various army units, the exhibition attracted a large number of visitors. Vice Minister of National Defense Lt Gen Bui Phung gave instructions for the renovation of the showroom in preparation for the second phase of the exhibition on the occasion of the National Day this year. [BK170835 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 9 Jun 82]

FORMER NAM BO PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES--In the first 5 months of this year provinces in the former Nam Bo established an additional of 1,000 production collectives, bringing the total to more than 5,600. They have also established 189 agricultural cooperatives and more than 22,000 production solidarity teams. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Jun 82 BK]

GIA LAI-CONG TUM NW ECONOMIC ZONES--Since 1976, Chi Khe District, Gia Lai-cong Tum Province has received 25,290 persons from Hai Hung, Binh Tri Thien and Nghia Binh Provinces for resettlement in various new economic zones. Thanks to effective assistance provided by the local authorities, the new resettlers has stabilized their normal life and embarked on agricultural production. [BK181421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jun 82]

RESETTLERS IN NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--A total of 70,636 people, including 36,600 laborers, from various localities throughout the country were resettled in new economic zones between January and 15 May. Of this number, 36,813 were sent to various state farms and 21,691 were assigned to various collective production establishments. [BK010335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 May 82]

CSO: 4209/375

AGRICULTURE

SRV PAPER ON YOUTHS PARTICIPATING IN GRAIN PRODUCTION

BK220910 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Article by Ha Quang Du, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union Central Committee, published in Nhan Dan on 16 Jun: "Assault Youths Accelerate Grain Production"]

[Text] Grain production is one of the vital and very basic tasks aimed at stabilizing and improving the people's lives, developing the economy and consolidating national defense. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has adopted many operational forms to mobilize youths throughout the country to participate in accelerating grain production. Campaigns to produce fertilizer and do irrigation work and movements to carry out intensive cultivation on assigned rice-fields, to emulate in overfulfilling contractual output norms and to apply technical advances to production have yielded practical results that have helped accelerate production and train youths to engage in productive labor and to improve their ethics.

Drawing upon the experiences in organizing these campaigns and movements and in order to help initiate at all costs a truly widespread mass movement to participate in solving the grain problem for the country, the fourth plenum of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee decided to embark on a program called: Assault youths accelerate grain production.

Accelerating production is the main and most decisive direction in the struggle to solve the grain problem. The youth program of action is geared in this direction. Many problems are involved in the acceleration of production, and they need to be solved.

The responsibilities of youth union members and youths in production establishments and organizations are to participate in every task in order to boost grain production. The duty of youth union organizations at all levels, however, is to concentrate efforts on organizing youths to perform the following four tasks:

--participate in establishing and managing a network of producing rice seeds from the central to grassroots levels, especially a network of teams specializing in producing seeds at the grassroots level;

--take the lead in the production, management and effective use of all kinds of fertilizer;

--participate actively in the prevention and elimination of insects and blight and in the protection of planted crops; and

--take the lead in carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping, enlarging the cultivated areas and developing the cultivation of vegetables and subsidiary crops.

Organizing a youth movement to perform these tasks satisfactorily will be instrumental in boosting the total grain output of the immediate crops, further perfecting the production organizational structure of specialized teams, improving the technical knowledge of laboring youths and creating conditions for managerial boards of cooperatives to handle the main production work more satisfactorily.

The various operational forms of the assault youths' movement to accelerate grain production are being further improved. It is necessary to develop the abilities and the dynamism of youth union organizations and youth collectives so that they will create many diversified, practical, attractive and highly effective forms of activities. These forms must aim at attaining the general goal--creating a seething emulative atmosphere that can attract every youth to join the movement--and developing the movement in depth through the creation of firm conditions regarding organization and management, through making youths more profoundly conscious of their duties, and through assistance to young laborers to further increase their labor output in subsequent years.

There are five important forms of activity which must be organized satisfactorily:

1. Organize campaigns and accelerate concentrated and unscheduled activities to solve difficult problems and carry out important tasks in production during busy cultivation periods and when typhoons or floods occur;
2. Select youth union cadres and members for teams specializing in producing rice seeds and fertilizer, protecting the vegetation and doing irrigation work;
3. Satisfactorily organize youth projects at all levels, especially at the grassroots level, so youths will help increase grain production as much as possible;
4. Set up youth scientific and technological teams in the rural areas and organize an extensive youth movement to learn science and technology and apply scientific and technological advances to production; and
5. Satisfactorily organize forms of propaganda, encouragement, commendation and rewards.

The responsibility of each youth union member and non-union youth is to participate actively in these forms of activities and turn them and the tasks involved

into a program of action for each youth union chapter and subchapter and each member in order to help solve the grain problem for the country.

More than 10 million youths are working in the rural areas, on state farms and in specialized stations and organs of the agricultural sector. They constitute a core force for carrying out this program. With the spirit of engaging in grain production for the country, youth union members and youths, who work or study in other fields, are also responsible for participating in the program in appropriate forms with different requirements.

As their immediate goal, youth union members and youths must participate actively in political activity phases and do propaganda and education work well and extensively so as to make everyone understand the strategic significance of the grain production problem as well as his own responsibility for working hard to produce as much grain as possible.

Youth union members, youths and teenagers throughout the country must actively join labor productivity emulation movements, engage in scientific research in support of agriculture, learn from and apply scientific and technical advances to production and economize on and effectively use materials and equipment in agriculture and in transportation activities in order to ensure the prompt supply of fuel, insecticides and fertilizers and the prompt transportation of grain.

The organization and implementation of the assault youths' movement to accelerate grain production requires that youth union organizations at all levels know how to coordinate their actions with various sectors and combine all youth forces in helping the grassroots level to accelerate grain production.

The youth union Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture have adopted a coordinated program on mobilizing youths countrywide to join the grain production front in the days to come. Youth union organizations at all levels must hold firm to plans for accelerating grain production in localities so that they will be able to coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture in setting forth specific tasks for themselves and pointing out areas where grain production needs to be directed satisfactorily. Moreover, they must specify particular tasks for youth workers and youths of government organs and schools so they will join hands with the rural youths in accelerating grain production.

It is necessary to provide political education for grassroots youth union cadres so they will firmly grasp the requirements and forms of activities and the measures for organizing and implementing the movement. Youth union organizations at all levels must institute constant control of the work of grassroots level, set examples, and review and draw upon experiences for supervisory work.

The youth program on accelerating grain production has clear objectives and is devoted to one of the most urgent problems of the country. Participating enthusiastically in accelerating grain production, our youths will certainly make worthy contributions to the successful implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress and to solving the grain problem for our society.

CSO: 4209/375

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' ON FISH RAISING SECTOR'S ACTIVITIES

BK231325 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jun 82, pp 1, 4

[Summary] "A conference was held recently by the marine products sector to review work related to the cultivation, exploitation and preservation of marine products throughout the country in recent years, and to discuss guidelines, tasks and measures for the reorganization and development of this work in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and decision No 97 of the council of ministers on policies concerning this matter.

"Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the council of ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

"To date, some 230,000 hectares of water area--representing 10 percent of the total body of water in the country--have been used for raising and cultivating marine products. The output of marine products each year is 180,000 tons. This figure does not include tens of thousands of tons raised or exploited annually by the people, army and various organs, enterprises and schools, of which 18,000 tons go to the state and 1,800 tons are for export as raw materials. In 1981, the first year of the third (1981-85) 5-year plan, the marine products sector overfulfilled all norms of the state plan."

Since 1976, the task of raising and cultivating marine products has been restored and developed, and the movement to build "Uncle Ho's Fish Ponds" has become a mass movement in all localities, particularly in the mountain regions and central highlands. Meanwhile, some 162 fish breeding farms, tens of state-run fish exploitation enterprises, more than 100 fish breeding cooperatives, two marine products research centers, and 12 fresh and brackish water fish and shrimp experimental stations have been established throughout the country.

"Despite these achievements, there are still many shortcomings in the raising and cultivation of marine products which must be overcome. Many localities still fail to fully grasp the situation and capacity of water resources, clearly and correctly determine the guidelines and targets for raising and cultivating marine products, adopt policies encouraging everyone to make the fullest use of all available bodies of water to raise fish, and closely combine fish raising with agricultural and forestry production as well as with irrigation work and other trades and occupations. They also fail to satisfactorily use the still small number of material and technical bases in support of the

raising and cultivation of marine products, and encourage the collective and people to invest their capital and ability in the construction of various projects for raising and cultivating marine products.

"The guidelines and tasks set forth for the marine products sector in the days ahead are: to combine fish raising with the development of agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, hydroelectricity, and other trades and occupations; to reorganize production and step up the raising and cultivation of marine products; to make the fullest use of all small and medium bodies of water such as ponds, lakes, streams, swamps, and ricefields; to raise fish intensively in all major areas of cities and towns and industrial complexes or in localities where conditions permit; and to raise fish in all large bodies of water such as reservoirs, rivers, canals, marshes and coves while exploiting all natural bodies of water rationally. Along with raising, cultivating, exploiting and preserving marine products, it is necessary to conduct surveys and scientific research in order to develop marine resources. Efforts must be made to intensify the management and control of all sources of products aimed at supplying fresh fish on the spot, improving the lives of cadres, workers, soldiers and the people, ensuring raw materials for export, and making the marine products sector an important economic sector. By 1985, the marine products sector must strive to fulfill such targets as expanding the total body of water for raising fish to 270,000 or 300,000 hectares, achieving an output of 230,000 to 250,000 tons, and delivering 30,000 tons of products to the state and supplying 1,500 to 2,000 tons of fish and shrimp for use as export raw materials."

In the immediate future, all localities--especially those in the Mekong and Red River delta regions and the central coastal area--should delineate all bodies of water satisfactorily so that they can use them effectively. Attention must be paid to localities in the central highlands and northern midland and mountain regions to ensure that food is secured on the spot so as to minimize the need to transport it from the coastal area.

On this occasion, the council of ministers presented certificates of commendation to the cadres and people of Dong Thap, Dac La, Nghia Binh, and Binh Tri Thien Provinces and Cho Chi Minh City, as well as to cadres and cooperative members in other localities for their outstanding achievements in raising and cultivating marine products.

CSO: 4209/375

AGRICULTURE

SRV DECISION ON BODIES OF WATER, MARINE PRODUCTS

BK231045 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] In order to encourage and assist cooperatives, people, state organs, enterprises, units of the armed forces and so on in stepping up the cultivation, exploitation and preservation of marine products--with a view to diversifying food sources and thereby improving the diet of troops, cadres, civil servants and the people, and providing exports--the council of ministers on 29 May 1982 issued a decision spelling out a number of policies as follows:

A. Management and Utilization of Various Bodies of Water

1. General Regulations: All bodies of water--including ponds, lakes, rivers, tributaries, canals, streams, tidal sandbars, marshes, coves, gulfs and so forth--are collectively owned by the entire people. They are under the unified management of the state and are allocated for use by collectives and individuals for the purpose of raising, cultivating and exploiting marine products and preserving marine resources. The units and individuals making use of water resources must register with the local administration. Bodies of water that lie within the jurisdiction of a certain echelon shall come under the management of that echelon. For large bodies of water that lie within the jurisdiction of more than one village or district, the district or provincial people's committee shall decide on the right of management and on the organization of production therein. For bodies of water that lie within more than one province or within the operational areas of organs and enterprises that come under the management of the central government, the minister of marine products shall consult with the various sectors and the provincial people's committees concerned to decide on the management and the organization of production therein.

2. Encouragement for the Use of Water Resources:

A. All cooperatives, production collectives, state organs, enterprises, armed forces units and so forth that are currently using various bodies of water--whether they are fresh, brackish or saline--must formulate plans to raise and cultivate suitable marine products and must not leave such water resources unused. If water resources are left unused for a year or more, the people's committees at various levels shall allocate them (except for off-limit areas) for use by other units.

The Ministry of Marine Products and the administration at various levels have the responsibility to concentrate guidance on developing fish and shrimp raising in the food belts around municipalities and large industrial centers to increase the local food sources; and at the same time, to formulate plans for gradually developing the raising and cultivation of marine products in most of the bodies of water still left unused.

For the small and scattered ponds and lakes that were formerly under the management and use of the administration or cooperatives, if no effective results are obtained from their use, they must be allocated to production teams or units or to families of cooperative members for raising or cultivating marine products.

In the fields planted with wet rice, the production teams or units or families that work under contracts for cooperatives or production collectives are allowed to raise fish; and they will be entitled to use all the fish they can raise providing they fulfill the contract quotas.

B. Armed forces units, state organs, enterprises, schools and so forth that undertake to reclaim bodies of water for raising and cultivating marine products shall be entitled to use such resources permanently. Individuals who reclaim water resources shall be entitled to use them for a period of 10 years. Units and individuals that undertake to restore bodies of waters for raising and cultivating marine products shall have the right to use them for a period of 7 years. During these periods of time, the parties that undertake to reclaim or restore water resources shall be entitled to keep all the marine products they raise or cultivate for their own use. When these time limits expire, the parties that reclaim or restore such water resources shall be allowed to continue using them if the units owning them or the local administration do not use such water resources. If the units owning these water resources and the local administration find it necessary to use them, they must negotiate with and pay compensation to the parties that have spent efforts in their reclamation or restoration. When the units and individuals that have reclaimed or restored bodies of water stop using them, they must turn these bodies of water back to the local administration.

C. Localities are permitted to shift from rice cultivation to the raising and cultivation of marine products in fields which give unstable yields and which cannot yet be transformed for steady results in rice cultivation, if this is found to be more profitable. Such a shift in production shall be decided upon by the district people's committee if the area involved measures less than a hectare for a village, and by the provincial people's committee if the area involved measures more than a hectare for a village, on the principle that the grain obligation quotas of the district or the province will remain the same.

B. Production of Various Breeds of Marine Products

1. The Ministry of Marine Products has the responsibility to select, crossbreed and produce various types of pure breeds of marine products, especially fish and shrimp, and effect a division of labor to assist the various localities in producing breeds for commercial purposes--which attention given to ensuring the quality of breeds and the suitability of the breed allocation pattern for each

area and each type of water resources. The ministry is responsible for guiding the provinces and districts to formulate programs and plans for raising and cultivating marine products, establish a network of fish breeding stations and farms, and supervise the rational exploitation of natural sources of breeds in order to supply every district and village with breeds according to their demands.

2. The state allows for freedom of circulation of marine breeds. Private traders dealing in breeding fish must register their businesses and pay the related taxes. Plans for exporting or importing various types of marine breeds shall fall under the unified control and guidance of the Ministry of Marine Products; and they must be carried out in strict accordance with the procedures for controlling foreign trade, the transportation of breeding fish between the north and the south must follow a plan approved by the Ministry of Marine Products.

3. Establishments producing marine breeds are allowed to sell their products at prices set by the Ministry of Marine Products and the State Price Commission. Prices of breeds shall be determined to cover production costs and allow for appropriate profits for the producers.

4. Beside the marine products having value as food, such as fish and shrimp, the breeding of ornamental fish shall also be promoted to meet domestic demand and especially for export. Producers of ornamental fish are allowed to sell their products at agreed-upon prices.

5. The Ministry of Marine Products has the responsibility to set up establishments for producing various types of medicines to aid the reproduction of fish and their growth; and to control the quality of such medicines and the plans for their distribution. The units producing medicines for fish shall be placed under the management of the Ministry of Marine Products.

C. Production of Fish Food

1. Cooperatives and production collectives are allowed to use part of the area reserved for breeding purposes for producing fish food; and they must fulfill their obligation to the state on the area so used with the products derived from breeding activities.

2. The state encourages full use of various sources of materials that are discarded during the production process to produce fish food.

Concerning pure food sources such as starch, potash, protein and so forth that are needed by establishments producing breeding fish and shrimp which fall under the management of the central government, their distribution shall be provided for by the state under an annual supply plan. The needs for such food sources of units under the management of the local administration shall be taken care of by the provincial or municipal people's committee.

D. Investment of Capital, Supply of Materials and Collection and Purchase of Marine Products

1. Investment of Capital: The state shall invest capital in the development of the raising and cultivation of marine products along the line of combining the efforts of the central government with those of the local authorities and promoting joint efforts by the state and the people in accordance with suitable programs and plans specifically as follows:

A. Budget Capital: Investments shall only be made in the construction of stations and farms producing pure breeds and model production establishments, and in key areas.

Provinces and districts shall use the local budget and mobilize capital from among the people to build locally-run establishments for raising and cultivating marine products.

B. Credit Capital: The State Bank shall extend credits to projects designed to develop the raising and cultivation of marine products, preserve marine product resources, restore and perfect breeding farms and establishments producing fish as a source of food and marine products for export, and to build establishments processing fish food and specialized tools for raising, cultivating and exploiting marine products. To be eligible for credits, the projects submitted must be economically sound; and credits shall be given on a priority basis to projects that show a promise of high economic returns.

2. Supply of Materials and Collection and Purchase of Marine Products

A. The supply of materials to establishments engaged in the raising and cultivation of marine products must be closely linked with the collection and purchase of products. The products sold to the state must be equal in value to the necessary materials supplied to the production establishments, using the directed prices. Either the state shall purchase the products in excess of the contract quota at agreed-upon prices or the producers shall be allowed to sell them freely on the market.

The units producing marine products for export shall be entitled to the benefits provided for under the policies for promoting export already promulgated by the state.

B. The state encourages collectives and private individuals to use local raw materials to produce the supplies needed for raising and cultivating marine products. Such production establishments shall be issued a business license by the local administration; and they shall be allowed to sell their products at commercial prices.

E. Taxation and Systems for Persons Engaged in the Raising and Cultivation of Marine Products

1. Taxation: To ensure vigorous development of the raising and cultivation of marine products and a rational income level for the producers, the council of ministers entrusts the minister of finance and the minister of marine pro-

ducts with consulting the sectors concerned to study the application of the agricultural tax policy and provide guidance for rationally determining tax rates and tax exemptions for each type of business in the marine products raising and cultivation sector.

2. Systems for persons engaged in the raising and cultivation of marine products: The council of ministers entrusts the minister of labor and the minister of marine products with conducting a study to establish the various systems concerning allowances, material compensation, labor safety equipment and so forth for persons performing heavy work in the state-run marine products raising and cultivation establishments.

F. Exploitation and Preservation of Marine Product Resources

All sectors and echelons must pay the utmost attention to and formulate plans for preserving marine product resources specifically as follows:

1. Intensify educational activities to eliminate the backward concept of the natural economy still lingering among our people that fish are owned by all and can be caught as they please without any need for preservation.

2. Strictly prohibit the use and disposal of poisonous materials, and the use of electricity, explosives and so forth to catch and destroy marine products. The exploitation of fish try if rivers must conform with the regulations of the marine products sector. It is necessary to prohibit the exploitation and annihilation of small fish and various types of marine products during their birth-giving period, especially in predetermined areas. The Ministry of Marine Products must set forth specific regulations on this matter.

3. Prohibit the transportation of fish from an epizootic-stricken area to other areas. In the area where fish epizootic breaks out, the local administration at all levels must effect control measures immediately and report the situation promptly to the Ministry of Marine Products. The marine products sector has the responsibility to organize the protection of fish from epizootic as livestock are protected.

4. Encourage all the people to participate in the preservation of marine product resources and to discover and inform the authorities of all acts of sabotage promptly. The informants shall be commended and rewarded appropriately and protected by the law; all acts of reprisal against them shall be severely dealt with and the violators shall be punished in accordance with the law currently in force.

CSO: 4209/375

AGRICULTURE

INCREASED PRODUCTION IN MINH HAI NEZ REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 May 82 p]

[Article by Tuan Hai: "Minh Hai Nez Opens, Reclaims 86,000 hectares of Land"]

[Text] As of now, Minh Hai Province has received about 30,000 persons coming from other provinces to contribute to stepping up agricultural production. In its new economic zones, 7 state farms, 3 army farms and 7 cooperatives have been set up. Newly arrived compatriots and local inhabitants have opened and reclaimed 86,000 hectares of land. Most of that area has been devoted to rice planting, thus contributing to increasing the grain growing area throughout the province from 240,000 hectares in 1976 to 300,000 hectares in 1981. Grain output from newly-opened and reclaimed land has nearly reached 150,000 tons.

Aside from the main task of grain production, state farms and cooperatives in the Minh Hai new economic zones have also used skilled laborers coming from other provinces to exploit local raw materials in order to develop secondary craft, such as salt making in coastal areas, brick and tile making in the U Minh zone, and raising fish, hogs, and poultry. Due to secondary craft, the laborers are employed during the rainy and dry seasons, thus increasing the income for their collectives and the people, alleviating difficulties regarding building materials, food and consumer goods. From 1978 to 1981 alone, the U Minh state farm has earned 240,000 dong in profit from raising fish and duck. Fully using peat, which exists in abundance, as fuel, the Minh Ha and U Minh state farms have developed brick production to build houses, and production, cultural and social installations. As of the beginning of this year's dry season, each state farm, has, after considerable effort, produced 500,000 bricks, and is moving toward year-round production. The production cost of locally-made bricks is 0.30 dong apiece--six times cheaper than the cost of bricks purchased from other places.

Due to simultaneous stepped up grain production and development of secondary craft to increase income, the conditions of existence of Minh Hai new economic zone resettlers have ameliorated and stabilized with every passing day. Everyone is engaged in production with confidence, thus contributing to making the fatherland richer.

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CSO: 4209/360

AGRICULTURE

LARGE HIGH YIELD CORN AREAS SET UP

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 81 p 1

[Article: Building High-Yield, Concentrated, Specialized Areas of Corn Cultivation"]

[Text] (VNA) At present, corn is our most important subsidiary food crop. To improve the human ration and strengthen the role of corn as the main food for hogs and poultry, the Ministry of Agriculture has taken steps to guide and assign specific norms to provinces and cities toward expanding corn areas and practicing intensive cultivation to increase corn output, with a view to bringing the nation's corn planting area from 379,900 hectares in 1981 to 450,000 hectares in 1985, including 120,000 hectares to be built into high-yield, concentrated, specialized corn cultivation areas. In these areas, the state will help with more seeds, fertilizer and technique so as to raise output from 25 to 30 quintals per hectare and achieve a total of 300,000 tons--55 percent of the nation's corn output.

In the north, specialized corn cultivation areas being built encompass 80,000 hectares, with an average yield of 25 quintals per hectare. Major concentrated, specialized corn cultivation areas exist in the following provinces and cities: Nghe Tinh with 11,000 hectares; Hanoi with 9,500 hectares; Thanh Hoa with 9,000 hectares; Vinh Phu with 8,000 hectares, and Cao Bang with 7,500 hectares.

The agricultural sector is guiding corn production installations to apply technical progress previously achieved, such as rational crop rotation--planting other crops ahead of corn--adequate preparation for labor, draft power, fertilizer, seeds and concentrated two-tiered fertilization, and for planting corn within the best local schedule.

The agricultural sector is also guiding localities to recapitulate their experiences on corn product contracting so as to expand their corn areas in a sure-footed manner. The state's effort at guiding and helping the people to set up high-yield, concentrated, specialized corn cultivation areas has actively contributed to urging localities and installations to expand corn areas and to practice intensive cultivation to raise corn yield, with a view to properly carrying out the corn production plan within the Third Five-Year Plan, and to giving new impetus to developing animal husbandry and solving the grain problem.

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CSO: 4209/360

AGRICULTURE

QUYNH PHU DISTRICT INCREASES PARTICIPATION IN NEZ BUILDING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 May 81 p 2

[Article by Ngoc Toan: "Quynh Phu Builds NEZs:"]

[Text] Quynh Phu District (Thai Binh) has 190,000 inhabitants and a cultivated area per capita averaging just more than 2 sao. This figure was arrived at five years ago. During that time, the number of new births has increased by 7,500 a year, equal to the population of a village. Since more space has had to be set aside for building messhalls, housing facilities, production installations, and water conservancy systems and works, etc, the land allotment average has gradually shrunk.

In light of that situation, Quynh Phu has come to realize clearly that, without an active campaign of sending its inhabitants to new economic zones in conjunction with family planning, it could never raise the people's living standards in the district, and fulfill its obligation to the state. With determination and by way of many active measures and rich mobilization forms, and with a close association between the state, collectives and the people, Quynh Phu has properly carried out the task of sending its inhabitants to new economic zones in the northern and southern provinces of the fatherland. At present, new economic zones nationwide have been augmented by 1,929 households, including 9,456 persons from Quynh Phu.

Contributing to the emulation spirit nationwide, Quynh Phu has sowed and transplanted 10,700 hectares of spring rice, reaching 100 percent of plan in terms of area within the best schedule, concentrating on weeding, nursing, fertilizing, and preventing and fighting rice pests, while striving to obtain 32 quintals per hectare. During this spring season, Quynh Phu continued to step up the campaign to send its people to new economic zones in southern provinces. In the beginning of this year, the district will send from 70 to 100 households with from 250 to 500 persons. District party committee echelons and the district people's committee have held planning meetings and have sent instructions down to the localities.

All villages have set up mobilization committees and plans for properly carrying out the district's policies. The organization of departures has kept pace with the settlement of properties and payment of all kinds of subsidies and debts. Party members and cadres play an activist role in that movement. In

the past five years, 312 party members, one-third of whom are party committee members, volunteered to depart for new economic zones, thus raising the self-consciousness of more and more households and inducing them to volunteer for resettlement. Since they were well tuned prior to leaving, a number of co-operatives such as Quynh Tan, Quynh Ngoc and An Na, have succeeded in promoting at the new economic zone the tradition of intensive farming of their native places.

We visited the villages of An Khe, Quynh Giao, An Duc, Quynh Son, An Le, Quynh Bao, Quynh My, etc. Everywhere, we saw that the compatriots were enthusiastically preparing for departure. A family in An Khe Village confided to us, "Because of agricultural product contracting, our family rice is now luxuriantly green. Looking at that rice and the properties which we have been building for years, I am in no mood to leave. But when I think of the nation's long-term interests and that of my family, I feel the need to go." Since they know that to go to build new economic zones is to make the fatherland richer and more beautiful, the Quynh Phu people stand ready to properly carry out party policies.

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CSO: 4209/360

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES GROWING MORE SHORT-TERM INDUSTRIAL CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Extending Area and Practicing Intensive Cultivation of Short-Term Industrial Crops"]

[Text] Short-term industrial crops are a part of the planned allocation of annual agricultural crops and provide many kinds of foods, industrial raw materials and export goods. To expand their production also opens up the possibilities of developing handicrafts in rural areas, creates additional jobs for agricultural laborers and helps to improve the soil.

Our country has a lot of land for short-term industrial crops. In addition to the specialized-cultivation land, they can be grown in the land where only the tenth-month rice crop is grown and the land is left fallow in the fifth-month and spring season, in the land irregularly used for the summer-autumn rice and in the land where only one rice crop or one subsidiary food crop is grown either as a specialized, rotational, additional or overlapping crop. In recent years, although the areas of industrial crops have increased, the rate of increase was slow. Crop yields were still low. The economic effectiveness of growing short-term industrial crops is such that it does not encourage farmers to grow them, which is the main reason for the lack of development of their production.

On the basis of planning and zoning, it is necessary to build new specialized-cultivation zones for soybean, peanut, sugar cane, jute and tobacco, with more attention being paid to regions of great potential like the Mekong River delta, eastern Nam Bo and the Central Highlands. Only in specialized-cultivation zones and with appropriate technical investment can we quickly increase crop yields and bring about large volume of products. Extending the areas of specialized-cultivation zones must go hand in hand with increasing the factors related to intensive cultivation. The state and the people, the central and local levels must work together and are jointly responsible for building the necessary material and technical base, first of all the installations and zones specialized in seed production. Having enough and good seeds is the most important technical factor for raising crop yields.

The policies that encourage the specialized-cultivation zones need to be correctly implemented; the ones that are irrational must be revised while new ones are to be adopted. Practical aspects need to be considered and correctly resolved in connection with such matters as prices of agricultural products, selling prices of materials, supply of grain and industrial goods at appropriate prices, etc. In actual production, it has been proved that while there is a lack of large-scale technical investment, the right policies could encourage a true development of production. To raise the responsibilities of the organs in charge of production management and purchases in specialized-cultivation zones, to strengthen assistance to production and technical guidance and to supply materials in time are also important measures to promote production. To extend the form of product contracts with laborers to both rice and industrial crops in specialized-cultivation zones is a lever that encourage producers to put more capital and labor into taking intensive-cultivation measures to increase their crop yields.

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CSO: 4209/369

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

SONG BE PADDY--As of 20 May, Song Be Province delivered to state granaries 14,015 tons of 10th-month and winter-spring paddy. Besides their grain obligation, various districts also sold their paddy through a barter system in exchange for fertilizer and gasoline. [BK031305 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Jun 82]

DONG THAP PADDY DELIVERY--By early May, Dong Thap Province had delivered to state granaries more than 93,600 tons of paddy produced in the winter-spring crop season, thus fulfilling 62 percent of the annual plan. Tam Nong and Thap Muoi Districts had fulfilled 91.5 and 93.7 percent of the annual plan respectively. [BK010335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 May 82]

CUU LONG PADDY COLLECTION--As of 25 May, Cuu Long Province had collected more than 98,000 tons of paddy produced in the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons. Cuu Long has also completed soil preparation on 68,000 hectares and sown summer-fall seeds on more than 31,000 hectares or 44.7 percent of the planned area. [BK010335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 May 82]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--According to a recent survey, as of April, southern provinces had 2,235,000 hogs, 472,000 oxen and 441,000 water buffaloes, an increase of 4.4, 8.38 and 6.6 percent respectively compared with the same period last year. Provinces in the Mekong River Delta have improved their animal husbandry and their cattle herds are larger than those of other provinces. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Jun 82 BK]

NGHIA BINH COOPERATIVIZATION--Nghia Binh Province has established an additional of six agricultural cooperatives to increase agricultural product. Besides growing rice these cooperatives have embarked on intensive cultivation, especially sugarcane and mulberry to promote sugar and silk production. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 May 82 BK]

HOG RAISING--According to the statistics general department, as of 1 April 1982 there were nearly 9.95 million hogs in Vietnam, including nearly 1,488,000 swines. An increase of 3.8 percent as compared with the same period last year. Thus, from 1 October 1981 to 1 April 1982, the number of hogs increased despite the serious shortage of feed and the destruction of some 300,000 hogs by epidemic diseases. [OW101345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jun 82]

QUANG NAM-DANANG GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 6 June, Quang Nam-da Nang had delivered to state granaries 26,300 tons of grain, achieving 75 percent of its grain obligation plan norms for the 10th-month and winter-spring crops. Dai Loc, Dien Ban, Que Son and Thang Binh districts have overcome numerous difficulties to fulfill their plan norms. [BK181421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jun 82]

NGHIA BINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--Nghia Binh Province has planted 55,000 hectare of 10th-month rice. It has used new rice varieties and is expected to collect a yield of 25 quintal per hectare. Many districts are actively caring for these ricefields which are planted mostly with 2-B, 3-B, 6-A, 7-A and 8-A rice varieties. [BK181421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jun 82]

DONG NAI GRAIN OBLIGATION--To date Dong Nai Province has delivered to state granaries 20,000 tons of grain from the 10th-month and winter-spring crops or 5,400 tons more than the same period last year. Chau Thanh District took the lead in grain obligation task, overfulfilling its plan norm by 23 percent. [BK181421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jun 82]

GUU LONG GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 5 June, Guu Long Province had delivered to state granaries 99.7 percent of its grain obligation plan norm for the 10th-month and winter-spring crops. The province was faced with numerous difficulties in this year's 10th-month crop due to prolonged drought and is urging local people to practice thrift and accelerate cultivation to fulfill the province's plan norms in agricultural production. [BK181421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jun 82]

CATTLE POPULATION INCREASES--In addition to 1.56 million calves, the number of cattle throughout the country had reached 4.16 million head as of 1 April. This figure, which shows an increase of 4.4 percent over the same period last year, includes more than 2.57 million head raised in the north. [BK170835 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 82]

FRESHWATER FISH RAISING--Hanoi, 15 Jun (VNA)--More than 300 state-owned and cooperative spawning farms have been set up in Vietnam, capable of producing 3 billion fry a year. Four provinces in the Red River Delta and Hanoi alone produce 70 percent of the country's total. The southern provinces have since liberation established 41 state-run spawning farms, three times as many as in 1975. Besides, the southern agricultural corps and production collectives have built their own spawning stations. Two pisciculture stations have been set up by the aquaculture service in Dinh Bang, Ha Bac Province, and Cai Be Tien Giang Province, aimed at acclimating imported fish and providing guidance in freshwater fish selection and multiplication. [Text] [OW221325 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 15 Jun 82]

CSO: 4220/73

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

OFFICIAL POINTS OUT WAYS TO RAISE OUTPUT, USE LESS COAL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Tran Anh Vinh, deputy minister of Mines and Coal: "Saving Coal"]

[Text] To overcome the serious lack of balance between the quickly increasing demand for coal and the slow development of production, as an immediate step we must seek every way to exploit our potential producing capacity, to increase the volume of coal production and to use coal rationally and economically in the following fields:

In production (exploiting coal), pay attention to saving resources and raising the rate of collecting and exploiting coal by increasing the height of tunnels and collecting all of the coal from protective pillars; for the thick seams, proceed with dividing them into strata, tiling the floor, etc. Recently in Mao Khe mine tunnel height was raised from 1.8 to 2 meters for extraction of coal closer to the roof; in Vang Danh mine from 1.6-1.7 to 2.1 meters, with full collecting of coal from protective pillars resulting in 23,600 tons. The coal sector has been striving to achieve industrial improvement and has reduced the rate of loss of coal in underground mines from 40-50 to 30-40 percent.

In sorting, the total output is currently about 10 million tons of raw coal a year; although the sorting and washing capacity is 2 million tons of raw coal a year, operations are less stable because the equipment is too old or does not work fully effectively. The sorting operations in the mines are a temporary measure, with productivity being low and lump coal being left unretrieved. Between 1975 and 1980, only 30-35 percent of the coal extracted went through the sorting process, with mechanized sorting accounting for 14-15 percent and the rate of loss through sorting remaining high, hence an obvious decrease of the percentage of lump coal. At the Cua Ong coal-sorting plant, this percentage dropped from 27.86 (in 1976) to 19.11 percent (in 1980). Consequently, we need to improve and repair sorter 1, to stabilize production of sorter 2 of Cua Ong plant, to adopt positive measures and policies to raise the percentages of lump coal in Vang Danh and Mao Khe mines and to resort coal to retrieve lump coal from coal dust, unsorted lump coal, etc.

in order to ensure, on that basis, the quality of coal grades and higher percentages of lump coal.

In distribution and circulation, in the past years due to the demand for coal being greater than the producing capacity, the consuming households constantly lacked coal and had to be satisfied with having coal to use and thus did not insist on grade and quality, which led to waste in the use of coal, particularly waste of good coal, and a decrease of export, a source of foreign exchange for the budget. On the other hand, the fact that coal was not supplied in the right grade and quality caused many difficulties in technical operations and raised production costs for the coal-using sectors. For instance, the fact that coal supplied to the electric power sector was not of the right grade and good mixture and thus did not provide stable burning in furnace led to great losses as additional oil had to be used, the rate of consumption of coal was increased, furnace operation was less effective, cinder forming took place and breakdowns reduced the rated capacity of furnace.

To save coal we must organize very rational distribution of coal, with first of all the producing units knowing exactly the grade of coal they get, organizing sorting and mixing as the needs require, ensuring grade and quality as planned and at the same time closely coordinating the coal-producing and -distributing units to ensure delivery of coal in accordance with the needs of customers. To do so the coal sector must organize purchase and distribution of all sources of coal produced in the country and various kinds of already-burned and transformed coal among the consuming households, except for some special kinds of coal exploited and used by other ministries for their own needs and coal produced in the provinces and used locally (production and consumption data must be supplied to the Ministry of Mines and Coal). Distribution of coal is based on approved norms and closely follows the state of fulfilling the producing sectors' plans. Recently the Ministry of Mines and Coal readjusted the coal consumption norms as applied to the 7 ministries that consumed the most coal -- about 66 percent of the total quantity of coal used in the country -- and was able to save 69,867 tons and to replace 100,127 tons of coal of various kinds to suit the existing grades. The sector must provide the means for specialized use, storage areas, loading equipment and the means of transportation necessary to satisfy technical requirements. Since these means are still few, do not ensure quality and in almost all cases are rented from the communications and transportation sector, they do not satisfy the technical requirements in connection with transporting and storing coal. As a result, coal of different grades while going through the midcourse storage areas is often mixed up, with the lump coal being crushed by the bucket lifting equipment.

In coal consumption, the use of 8.5 million tons of coal in 1985 will be as effective as providing a volume of production from 10 million tons. To do so we must urgently recommend an appropriate coal consumption policy that serves the right purpose and object, indicates the right grade and verifies the levels of coal consumption. We must readjust prices of coal of various kinds and encourage all localities to produce a lot of coal and to be economical while using coal, with the

quantity of coal that has not been received from the central government in accordance with approved plans being used for export and the foreign exchange obtained from it being partially used for development of coal production and partially given to the localities for their own spending. As to fat coal, with the quantities exploited by the localities in small-deposit locations, the Ministry of Mines and Coal in guiding the production of coke does not ask for high quality and yet pays the same amount of foreign exchange as if it would have paid for import of the same quantity of coke. On the other hand, we must strengthen control and guidance, encourage good processing and use of coal and have a reward-punishment system for any effective use of coal and accounting of consumption of coal, which is supplied on the basis of the volume of products delivered to the state. We must unify coal consumption management; in the case any units and individuals using coal do not have any delivery documents issued either by the provincial coal-supplying corporation (if it involves coal supplied by the central government), the provincial fuels corporation (coal used as fuel in the locality) or by the coal management organ of the locality (if it involves coal produced by the locality), the provincial coal-supplying corporation and public security force have the right to confiscate this coal and to deliver it to the state, which will reward the units or individuals having been responsible for this confiscation some money calculated on the basis of the quantity of coal involved.

In coal processing we must pay attention to making peat, low-heat coal for everyday activities and production of building materials, coke from anthracite and through mixing the kind of coal that does not exceed the limits set for heat and ashes. To upgrade coal means one kind of coal being raised to a higher grade can increase income (in accordance with old prices) by 1-5 dong. If consumers do not use the right grade, the losses involved will be 10-15 dong per ton. And if this coal is put aside for export, it will generate an income of 80-100 dong per ton. All sectors and localities must study adjustment, replacement and improvement of the kinds of equipment that are too old, excessively consume coal and have a low heat conversion coefficient and step up the study of other forms of energy that are cheaper to replace coal to suit the reality better. As to the newly-built enterprises, when they buy any coal-burning equipment, they must calculate the capacity of supplying coal of the right grades in order to obtain economic results and to ensure continued production. From there on they must overcome the situation of using coal in an indiscriminate manner and using good coal where it is not needed, such as baking bricks and tiles, cooking, steaming and drying, etc.

Saving coal is an urgent matter and must be achieved in all fields, from exploiting and sorting to distribution-circulation and using.

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

THACH HAO DAM CONSTRUCTION--Over the past 4 months, Nghia Binh Province has completed the first phase of the construction of the Thach Hoa Dam on the Tan An River. The construction of the dam in first phase involved 336 steel piles, more than 20,000 cubic meters of dirt and 1,000 cubic meters of rock. [BK170835 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Jun 82]

CSO: 4209/375

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

HANDICRAFT SECTOR'S CONFERENCE--The small industrial and handicraft sector recently held a conference to review its movement to develop innovations over the past 5 years. The conference was also attended and addressed by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers to Huu. Over the past 5 years the sector has developed more than 30,000 innovations, thus saving hundreds of millions of dong for the state. [BK010335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 May 82]

CSO: 4209/375

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

HANOI-VINH EXPRESS TRAINS--Implementing the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions and the Ministry of Communications and Transportation's directive, the railway sector since 1 June has resumed operations of two V-31 express trains running between Hanoi-Vinh and Vinh-Hanoi. The Hanoi railway station recently renovated its premises installing more facilities for passengers in the waiting areas. Many compartments have been added to various trains for passengers with many children and luggages. [BK101537 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jun 82]

CSO: 4209/375

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

HANOI PHYSIOLOGY-BIOCHEMISTRY CENTER--The Vietnam Science Institute on 5 June inaugurated a physiology-biochemistry center in Hanoi. This center will conduct research projects beneficial to the family planning program, animal husbandry and new medical treatment methods. It will also help train cadres for the physiology-biochemistry sector. [BK101537 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jun 82]

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